

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month Postage to foreign countries added. Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who lavor us with manuscripts for on wish to have resected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Plainer Words Were Never Spoken. On the night of election day last November, after the returns had reached the White House, Mr. ROOSEVELT called

together the newspaper men, and through

them said to the country: " On the fourth of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept

another nomination." Those friends of Mr. ROOSEVELT are doing him a poor service who are now representing that naught stands in the way of his nomination and election for a third term in the Presidential office save a practically meaningless pledge not to be again a "candidate."

Those enemies of the President are of France in Moroccan territory. We aiming at him an undeserved insult deem it much more probable that the who pretend to discover in his multi-President, in conversation with Baron tudinous activities outside of the ordinary SPECK VON STERNBURG, simply gave a routine of administration the evidence perfunctory assent to the policy of mainthat it is his purpose to repudiate the taining the open door in Morocco, underplain and sincere declaration contained standing it to be already guaranteed by in the words above quoted. the French-English agreement, and not

Obtuseness of John Colling.

The Hon. JOHN COLLINS is a candidate for Mayor of Chicago on the so-called Socialist ticket. As there are two other Socialist tickets, both of which are sure to get many times more votes that Mr. COLLINS can expect, he and his ticket are superfluous and impertinent.

Judge DUNNE, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, is running on a platform of municipal ownership of street railways. The Republican candidate, the Hon. JOHN MAYNARD HARLAN, is also for municipal ownership. The common classification of DUNNE as the friend of "immediate" and HARLAN as the friend of "ultimate" municipal ownership seems to be incorrect. HARLAN says that DUNNE promises an immediate municipal lawsuit. DUNNE says that HARLAN is not in favor of municipal ewnership. Both candidates promise to They will not fail in acts of hospitality submit questions of street car franchises to the people. HARLAN tells the people that they "will have municipal ownership at the earliest possible moment." We don't see how the Judge can make any earlier date than that.

Both sides, then, believe that a ma jority of the voters want municipal ownership; and both candidates are in favor of it.

Both the Republican and the Democratic parties having become Socialists. what sort of a figure does the Hon. JOHN Collins, with his little only original justify the growing rates, and that the solver dinner service, be required to pay is characterized by this, that, above all, the newly an annual license on them? Wall paper created German Empire is to enjoy the most above to the solver of the morrow.

What Is to Be Our Relation to Morocco?

A report is current that President ROOSEVELT was personally informed by every corporation common carrier to file the German Ambassador of Emperor and publish its tariffs, rates and charges, WILLIAM's intention to make at Tangier | and strictly to observe them with everya declaration scarcely consistent with body till they are changed according to the assertion by France of preponderant influence in Morocco. The State Department officials deny that any pourparler on the subject took place through the Acting Secretary of State, but they do not deny that Baron SPECK YON STERNBURG may have exercised an Am- dent's advice to Congress, has created bassador's privilege of communicating the issue between him and the present directly with our Chief Magistrate.

That such an informal consultation occurred is probable enough, and we infer from the move subsequently made by Emperor WILLIAM that Mr. ROOSEVELT indicated in general terms approval of the policy of maintaining permanently in the dominions of the Sultan MULAI ABDUL AZIZ that equality of commercial privileges for the citizens or subjects of all foreign Powers which it has become the fashion to describe as the "open door." It is probable that, by this expression of opinion, the President did not conceive himself to be taking a position at variance with the agreement concluded in April, 1904, between France free conversation with the high railway and Great Britain with reference to Morocco, an agreement to which Spain | well placed inquiries of the chiefs of subsequently became a party by treaty. That agreement, of which notice was promptly conveyed to Germany, the United States and other interested Powers, did not, on its face, contemplate any the shares, can choose the directors, interference with the principle of the open door. On the contrary, it disavowed any design of modifying the political régime existing in Morocco, and embodied a guarantee that there should be no discrimination between the citizens or subjects of foreign countries as regards | direct the fixing and publishing of reasonthe imposition of customs duties, harbor dues, or railway transport charges. It should be borne in mind that such equality of treatment is at present enjoyed by all foreigners in Egypt, and by the aforesaid agreement of April, 1904, England, which holds a tutorial relation to the

should be continued. Equality of commercial privileges seeming, then, to have been assured by she French-English agreement, the ques-2ion arises whether it was not superfluous for Emperor WILLIAM to proclaim his personal determination to maintain an open door in Morocco. Superfluous | it his right and duty, under the Conthe announcement may have been, so far as its ostensible purpose was con- ment, attend to its needs, shape its policy earned, but it could not be taxed with supererogation, if the German sover- to ascertain correctly all the pertinent eign's real aim was to intimate that he facts before he enforces his initiative could not permit France to assume the upon Congress and the Senate. If on same function of guardianship in Mo- fuller information he shall persist in reeco that Great Britain exercises in espousing the opinion of the Interstate

Khedive, promised that such treatment

the Pe diearis affair, that such a function must be assumed by some European Power if peace and order are to be maintained in the Sultan's possessions, and it was taken for granted by England and Spain, when they entered into the agreement above mentioned, that the duties of a curator would be performed by France, which, by ownership of Algeria, was reculiarly qualified for the task. Curatorship, however, necessarily implies predominating influence, and its beneficiary cannot accurately be described as independent. No one, for instance, would predicate independence of the Khedive under the existing state of things in Egypt. Now, according to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, the Emperor WILLIAM told the members of the German colony in Tangier that he should make it his business to promote their commercial interests, and that this would be possible only on the assumption of the Sultan's sovereignty and the land's "independence." His visit, he said, should be construed as a recogni-

no protest against the French-English

agreement, which manifestly contem-

plated the exercise by France in Mo-

rocco of a regulative function corre-

sponding to that discharged by England

in Egypt, we find it hard to believe that

Mr. ROOSEVELT should have expressed

in advance approval of a demonstration

which means nothing, unless it implies

opposition to the future ascendency

for a moment intending to indorse

a declaration like that imputed to the

German Emperor, with which the exe-

cution of the agreement by which France

was to promote peace and order in Mo-

rocco might prove practically irrecon-

There is, in a word, no reason to sup-

pose that, in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S judg-

ment, our commercial interests would

suffer if our future relation to Morocco

should correspond precisely with our

The President's Railway Journey.

The President starts to-day on his long

journey for rest and recreation over

Southern and Western railways. He

will, we may be assured, be attended,

as is justly his due, by many of the high

officials and managing directors of each

road while he is travelling thereon.

and courtesy. It may be hoped that

such close relations of host and guest

may open the way to a free interchange

of opinions that may tend to relieve the

Mr. ROOSEVELT has earnestly seconded

the asseveration of the Interstate Com-

merce Commission that the rates pub-

lished by the railways are unreasonable;

that they have been for some time con-

stantly increasing in unreasonableness;

that enlarged expenditures by the roads

in conducting their business do not

on the part of the President need not

prevent a free exchange of views by

him with the officials of the several rail-

The Elkins act first of all requires

law. It then punishes severely any com-

mon carrier or person who shall offer,

give or accept any rebate, concession or

It is the first branch of the law to which

we have referred that, under the Presi-

railway managers. He urges that the

Interstate Commerce Commission be

empowered by Congress to reduce or

must file and publish, and which, if

reasonable, there is no right in the Gov-

The Elkins Senate committee is en-

deavoring to discover whether or not the

published rates are unreasonable, and,

if they are unreasonable, why they are

unreasonable; and also what remedy by

Congress is expedient and feasible. The

President may be able, while on his long

journey, to conduct quietly but very

effectively a similar investigation by

officials who will be his hosts. A few

traffic and the prominent directors can-

It will be admitted that a majority of

the shareowners, holding a majority of

and that they have absolute power to

establish reasonable rates. Why, then,

do unreasonable rates exist? It must

be either because bad directors are se-

lected by the shareowners or because

if the directors are good they do not

able rates. There is a fertile theme of

Is the method of choosing directors

defective, or do shareowners fail to exer-

cise their rights and discharge their

It is incredible that the President as

a shareowner, and all other shareowners

wish unreasonable rates filed and pub-

lished, and intend to be in chronic re-

bellion against the laws of the land, as

the Interstate Commerce Commission

The country has a very energetic

President who plainly enough thinks

stitution, to take care of the Govern-

and run it; but he surely will take care

responsibilities as they should?

conversation!

sets forth.

not fail to evoke illuminating replies.

ways along his route.

discrimination.

ernment to alter.

present relation to Egypt.

existing tension.

cilable.

are good, it is difficult to understand how the corporation can be bad and unreasonable. Should the President come to the conclusion, after advising with Secretary MORTON, that traffic agents here and there are running away with the railways, and that the shareowners and dition of such independence. According rectors can easily, if they will, arrest to the Vossische Zeitung, he added that the running, he might by a well timed there is and should be no "predominatrear end of his train solve the railway ing influence" in Morocco. As the United States made at the time

Ingenious Revenue Measures.

lished railway rates are, in a judicial

sense, unreasonable, it may be he will

think them remediable without invoking

the giant power of Congress, or at any

rate that the other remedy should be

first tried. Possibly he will be convinced

that he and all other shareowners are

at fault, either because they do not vote

at all for directors or do not vote for the

He may also be satisfied that if any

unreasonable rates are published the

directors are to blame, either because

they do not direct or direct badly. He

good and bad corporations, good and

bad directors, good and bad shareown-

ers. If the shareowners and directors

heretofore discriminated between

right sort of directors.

Assemblyman CHARLES H. FRANCISCO. representing the Twenty-first district of Kings county, is firmly convinced of the wisdom of supplying State revenues without imposing a direct tax. He contributes a plan, set forth in Bill 1,611, whereby the telephone users of the State-they are a respectable majority of its inhabitants-may be permitted to help pay the expenses of government, while those who do not use telephones will be excluded from this privilege. His plan is perfection itself when considered from the standpoint of the confirmed

ndirect taxer. If the measure he has proposed should become law, "every individual, association, copartnership or corporation owning, leasing or operating a telephone line" would pay a license fee of \$5 a year for each instrument in use on July 1, the amount thus paid to be shared equally between the State and the municipality in which the telephone was. For every telephone receiver and transmitter on which the license was not paid, the owner would be punished by a fine of \$100.

Take the case of a modern hotel containing 200 apartments, for instance. In it there are at least 200 telephone stations, each equipped with receiver and transmitter. Here is \$1,000 for the State. Then there are hundreds of private telephones, connecting residences with their owners' places of business, departments of factories, and the like. The United States Census Bureau confesses its inability to make an accurate would be worth \$10 a year at least to the State. The commercial telephone companies operate thousands of stations. Mr. Francisco thoughtfully inserts a clause prohibiting such corporations from increasing their rates to subscribers when his bill goes into effect. The non-subscribers who pay tolls at public stations would be expected to bear the burden, and bear it cheerfully.

The principle of the bill might be extended. Why should not the man who opportunity and brought these empires crumbling owns a cut glass punch bowl, or a sterling to the worldwide smaller of which I have drawned houses with it should be licensed. There which the license scheme might be applied. Mr. FRANCISCO deserves a full proand School of Indirect Taxation.

The Friend of the Poor.

The Hon. EDWARD LAUTERBACH bursts into uncontrollable emotion as he gazes upon "the plain common people of the East Side and Brownsville." The Hon. M. LINN BRUCE avers that "if it had not been for the poor people the result of the election would have been reversed"; and "we must show these people who came then to our support that the Re- Hobenfriedberg, at Koniggraiz, and at Sedan, and publican party is the friend of the poor and the laboring man." modify those rates which the railways

and Mr. Lauterbach that the people for amount more valuable as allies." whom their hearts bleed so edifyingly now came to the support of THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and not of the Republican State administration or the Republican State organization?

What are the Republicans at Albany doing for these friends? Jacking up interest rates and rents to be paid by the "plain common" people of the East Side and Brownsville. Imposing the mortgage tax, which will have to be squeezed out of the "poor people."

The exact effect of the new Virginia Constitution upon the colored vote is shown by the figures collected for the Hon. CARTER GLASS of the Lynchburg News. Under the old Constitution there were 147,000 qualified negro voters. Under the new Constitution some 21,000 negroes have registered; and less than half of these have paid their roll taxes and qualified. On the other hand, 76,000 whites have registered out of 301,000

ormerly qualified. After this a Virginia politician who tries to bring "the negro question" into politics must have a triply brazen front.

Trains stop for a few minutes on the anadian side of the Niagara Falls to let the passengers enjoy the Horseshoe Falls from a point of view whence they may be seen in all their grandeur. No such pleasure awaits the travellers who cross the cantilever railroad bridge that was completed across the Zambesi gorge on Saturday Trains on the bridge will be within 1,500 feet of the great Victoria Falls, four times as large as Niagara, but not a glimpse of them can be had from the bridge because the plateau on which its ends rest is exactly on a level with the lip of rock over which the river plunges into the mighty chasm. The Zambisi Falls will make their presence felt, however, and the crossing of this bridge will be an experience which, perhaps, is not supplied to railroad travellers

in any other place on the globe. The sun shines brightly in that region and its full blaze is likely to be turned on the train as it approaches the bridge. Before reaching it, a deluge of rain will dash against the windows and patter on the car roofs and the passage of the gorge will al-Egypt. It has been undisputed, since Commerce Commission that the pub- ways be made in the midst of a downpour.

A little way beyond the bridge the rain THE WORK OF THE RECLAMApease : as suddenly, as it began TION SERVICE.

The sudden plunge of the fourth largest river of Africa into a gorge 400 feet low causes columns of vapor to rise high into the air, a ph nomenon that led the natives to apply the name "The Great Smoke" to the falls. In the cooler air above, the apor condenses and rain incessantly inundates an area below the falls. The bridge and its approaches are in this area and the men who have been working there for some months have had a wet time of it.

The reasons for depriving the Board of Aldermen of their power and chief opporunity to damage New York city are set forth cogently in the address of the Hon. FRANKLIN BARTLETT to the Senate Committee on the Affairs of Cities, printed in THE SUN this morning.

The return, under authority of act of Congress, of the captured battle flags to several States of the Confederacy has stimulated the effort to collect for preservation the battle flags of many Northern States. New York, which furnished the largest number of troops to the Union army-100,000 more than any other Statehad many regimental flags, and Adjurantspeech or two of explanation from the General HENRY has been supervising the collection of old battle flags borne by New York regiments in the civil war.

Some are now in the State Museum at Albany: many were returned to regimental commanders at the close of the war; legislative enactment has given or loaned others to libraries and public museums, and others have been either lost or destroyed. Few of the colors of the fighting regiments are now actually in the possession of the State Government. Many which are of real historical value and of patriotic interest have been found scattered in halls and headquarters throughout the State.

There is an attempt to ascertain where ese flags now are and, to the extent possible, to permit the Adjutant-General to provide for their preservation at Albany.

New York has great pride in the achievements of its regiments during the civil war. in which so many of them took a conspicuous part. The effort of Gen. HENRY to promot a systematic collection of these scattered, battered, shot torn and powder seared colors occurs at a time favorable

The Constitution provides that the President shall not leave the country during his term of office.-Nor/olk Landmark.

Singular and persistent delusion. Yet no man has ever pointed out that particular clause of the Constitution.

TEXT OF THE KAISER'S SALT OF THE EARTH SPEECH.

Wilhelm's Remarkable Outpouring at Bremen About Himself, Germany and God.

From the London Times. "When as a young man I stood before the model of Bromme's ship it was with feelings of resentment that I realized the disgrace which had befallen our fleet and the flag we flew in those days. And since, after all, from my mother's side a drop of sallor perhaps, was destined to be the means of giving me the clue as to how and in what manner I was to frame my conception of the duties which hence forth lay before the German Empire. When count of such lines. Each one of them | came to the throne after my grandfather's titant age, I swore a soldier's oath (Fahneneid) that I would do my utmost to keep at rest the bayonet and cannon, but I swore, too, that the bayonet must be kept sharp, the cannon loaded, and both efficient, in order that neither jealousy nor envy looking askance at us from without might disturb us in the cultivation of our garden and in the decoration of our beautiful house. Upon the ground of the experiences which history had taught me I inwardly pledged myself never to strive for empty world dominion. For what has become of the so-called worldwide empires? Alexander the Great, Napoleon the First, all the great heroes of war swam in blood, and they left behind them nations bowed beneath the yoke which rebelled again at the first

down and out before the election to- law of two years ago. But this prejudice is a luxury, and those who decorate their solute confidence on every side as a quiet, honest is no limit to the number of ways in or of a worldwide dominion of the Hohenzollerns. this empire, this dominion, is to be founded upon conquests gained not by the sword, but by the mutual confidence of those nations which press fessorship in the Odell Economic Institute toward the same goal. In a word, as a great poet and School of Indirect Taxation. "Sir, you have drawn attention to the ships which bang rich in memories from the roof of this fine old hall. Notwithstanding the great war the period during which I grew to man's estate was neither great nor glorious for the seafaring portion of our nation. Here, too, I have drawn the logical conclusion of that which my forbears have accomslished. At home the army had been developed as far as was necessary. The time for naval arma-ment had come. I thank God that to-day in this council half I need utter no despairing cry as once at Hamburg. The fleet is affoat and is still being built. The material for the crews is there, the real and the spirit of the officers are the same as those which inspired the officers of the Prussian army at

> and duties which lay before the rising generation, and exhorted the young steadily to build the structure to an end, to eschew strife, hatred, disnsion and envy. to take a pride in the German fatheriand as it is and not to strike after the impos-sible, finally, to cherish the firm conviction that our Lord and God would never have given Himself such pains with our German fatherland and its people if He had not predestined us to something

every German warship launched is one guarantee

more for peace on earth; and it also means that our

adversaries will by so much less be inclined to pick

"We are the salt of the earth, but we must also prove ourselves worthy of this high calling. Therefore our young generation must learn to refuse and to deny itself all that is not good for it, to keep at a distance the contagion of everything which is introduced like disease from foreign lands, and to preserve good morals, discipline and order, rever preserve good morals, discipline and order, rever-ence and religious feeling. That done, may it one day be written of the German people as it stands written on the belinets of my first regiment of guards, semper tails—always the same. Then we shall be regarded on all sides with respect, on some even with affection, as safe and trustworthy people. and we shall be able to stand with our hand upon our sword hilt. our shield resting before us on the ound, and say tamen -come what will,

The Crists. From the London Times, From the London Times.

Spirit of Russia. now has come
The day when thou can'st not be dumb.
Around thee foams the torrent tide.
Above thee its fell fountain. Pride.
The senseless rock, awaits thy word
To crumble: shall it be unheard?
Aiready, like a tempest sun.
This shoots the flare and shuts to dun.
Thy land 'twist flame and darkness heaves
Snowing the blade wherewith Fate cleave
if mortals in high courage fail.
At the one breath before the gale.
Those rulers in all forms of lust,
Who trod thy children down to dust
on the red Sunday, know right well
What word for them thy voice would spell
What quick pre-fittion for them weave.
Did they in si ch a voice believe.

Ind they in sich a voice believe.

Not thine to raise the avenger's shriek.
Nor turn to them a Toistol check:
Nor menace him, the waverer still.
Man of much heart and little will.
The criminal of his high seat.
Whose piea of Guittless Judges It.
For him thy voice shall bring to hand
Salvation, and to thy torn land.
Seen on the breakers. Now has come
The day when theu can'st not be dumb.
Spirit of Russis—those who bind
Thy limbs and iron cap thy mind.
Take thee for quaking flesh, misdoubt
That thou art of the rabble rout
which cries and Bees, with whimpering
From reckless gun and brutal whip.
But he who has at heart the deeds
Of thy heroic offspring reads
In them a soul; not given the shrink
From peril on the abyas's brink.
With never dread of murderous power;
With view beyond the crimson hour;
Neither an instinct-driven might
Nor visionary crudite; Neither an instinct-driven inight Nor visionary erudite; A soul; that art thou, it remains For thee to stay thy children's veins. The countertides of hate arrest. Give to thy sons a breathing breast. And Him resembling, in His sight, Say to thy land, Let there be Lagit.

GROBOS MEREDITE

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- It is estimated that there are in the United States 600,000,000 acres of so-called arid lands, a valueless empire, whose chief products are sand, sage brush and cactus. As a mere statement by itself, 600,000,000 acres suggests only vague immensity. They are the equiva ent of more than 900,000 square miles, or nearly one-third of the entire area of the United States. Out of such an area there might be carved four countries the size of France or Germany, with two States like New York added to fill up the corners. As it is, this vast region is practically worth less. Some day its value will be estimated in billions of dollars.

Private enterprise has already reclaimed nearly 10,000,000 acres of this region. But private enterprise, as a rule, has done its work for the day only, with a view to profit as the result of a land speculation. methods are wasteful both of land and of

methods are wasteful both of land and of the water used for its irrigation. The work has now been undertaken as a national enterprise, and Government will make it produce dollars where private enterprise would get only pennies out of it.

The adoption of the work by the nation is the result of evolution. The present purplied do not enter into the original contemplation. In that it resembles some of our most important modern inventions, like the Beil telephone, for instance, which grew out of experiments instituted for quite a different purpose. A national system of irrigation is an outgrowth of the survey of public lands and hydrographic research. The Third Annual Report of the Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior states that the work is "the outgrowth of the explorations of Major J. W. Powell throughout the arid West, reported to Congress in his book entitled Lands of the Arid Region." For more than a decade after this report was published Major Powell it isn't necessary, perhaps, for me to tell it isn't necessary. Arid Region.' For more than a decade street

was pushed with such energy as was possible with limited appropriations for the work. Two important points required a clear determination: First, a id areas which could be irrigated; and, secondly, areas which could not be irrigated on account of the absence of available water supply. The vastness of this investigation is little appreciated by the general public. Watercourses must be definitely located throughout an enormous area, and their volume, in flood and in drought, accurately measured to determine the acreage over which the supply could be distributed. This in itself involved a double problem. In some cases there was involved only the diversion and distribution of a river current by means of canals and lateral ditches. Other cases nvolved water storage and regulation of flow and supply.

The latter condition introduces engineering problems of no little complexity. Massive dams must be built to confine the floods which in the spring time come from the melting snows of the mountain sides. The water stored in basins among the hills must

Thus, in the summary of work done on the Truckee-Carson project, in Nevada, Engineer Taylor reports the mapping out. on a scale of four inches to the mile, of 555 square miles of territory, a large part of it, so thoroughly convinced of the justice

the hocation of thirty-seven miles of main canals for delivering water to lands in Carson Sink Valley, and preliminary surveys for sixty miles of extensions of these canals. This valley alone contains 314 square miles of irrigable land, or a tract of the control of the carson liver. This is only waters of the Carson liver. This is only water of the Carson liver. This is only the carson liver. This is only the carson liver. This is only the control of t

THE SUBWAY. A Pittsburg Brother Emits a Few Thoughts

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: brother teld me that when I came to New York and rode on the underground railway would travel on the most up to date, mod best equipped transportation system in the world. I went to New York, travelled through the subway, and I think less of my brother's judgment on railway matters now than I ever did before. There's not another town in America whose people would be sat isfled with the line you New Yorkers boast

Who designed the stations? He was a genius for planning death traps. He carefully provided curved platforms, between the edges of which and the car entrances there are spaces of from four to eighteet inches for passengers to fall, or be crowded, In comes a train, slide open the doors and the crush is on. It takes a cool headed person to avoid slipping between car and platform at any time, and in the rush hours, when practically, panic conditions exist, the danger is very great. Strips of wood have been nailed along some platforms to close these gaps in part, but they don't amount to much. Fine! Fine!

Arid Region.' For more than a decade after this report was published Major Powell continued the agitation for governmental action, and in 1888 he, as Director of the Geological Survey, was authorized to investigate the extent to which the arid region might be reclaimed by irrigation." Major Powell's hobby will some day. Id \$5,000,000,000 to the taxable real estate valuation of the United States.

From 1888 until the passage of the Reclamation at in 1902, the work of survey was pushed with such as a decade after this repeat of the man trap. See Fourteents another part of the man trap. See Fourteents are referred. It is not necessary, perhaps, for me to tell you that the signal lights of the trains almost invariably are set wrong, so that a Broadway train shows Lenox avenue lights and regard way train shows Lenox avenue lights and reverse way train shows Lenox avenue lights and reverse the proof of the variably are set wrong, so that a Broadway train shows Lenox avenue lights and reverse in way train shows Lenox avenue lights and reverse twent, and the part of the man trap. The proof of the trains almost invariably are set wrong, so that a Broadway train shows Lenox avenue lights of the trains almost invariably are set wrong, so that a Broadway train shows Lenox avenue lights of the trains almost invariably are set wrong, so that a Broadway train shows Lenox avenue lights of the trains almost in

In Afghanistan. To the Editon of The Sux-Sir: The prolonged stay of the British embassy in the

capital of Afghanistan is not difficult to un-derstand. The starting of the mission in the derstand. month of December was ill timed, but it was probably thought that a mere visit to the Amir would suffice, and that the embassy would return to Peshawar by Christ-In the months of January and Febdeep snow, and it would be impossible for the Amir to communicate with the Gover-nors and "elders" of the outlying provinces. The Amir is not an autocrat. general impression that he is one, but when Dost Muhammad dethroned the King of Cabul he did not assume the title of "Shah" or King, but merely that of Amir, which is supposed to imply that the ruler will consult the "durbar" or assembly of the people with regard to all negotiations. The Amir of Afghanistan cannot act without the indorsement of his people. As I have indicated in former letters, the basis of all negotiations with the British Government has always been that the Afchans shall possess the trans-Indus territory, including the Valley of Peshawar, right down to Kurrachi, thus giving be conveyed through canals of permanent the Alghans a seaport. This I have on the structure to the arid fields, often many verbal statement of the late Nur Muhammad Khan, who represented Shere All in his conference with the late Sir Lewis Pelly. This is the snag against which every British embassy runs. Alexander Burns McNaughton and Cavagnari had to deal with The late Lord Lawrence was at least, being irrigable land. The maps also gave the land contour. He reports the location of thirty-seven miles of main canals for delivering water to lands in Carson Sink Valley, and preliminary surveys for sixty miles of extensions of these canals. This valley alone contains 314

SALMON FISHERIES.

Filipines and Perte Ricans Displacing the Chinese Laborers.

From the report of H. M. Kutchin, special acent Department of Commerce and Labor With the exception of the Puget Bound region, all salmon fisheries outside of Alaska had a prosperous season in 1904, handsome gains having been made on the Columbia River and the salmon streams of Washing ton, Oregon and California. This is quite contrary to the outlook about the middle of the summer, but the later runs were profuse and packing was continued for a period than usual. The Puget Sound can neries suffered severely, meeting a loss from last year of nearly 50 per cent. The of the several regions was as follows

British Columbia Puget Sound Columbia River Washington, Oregon and Call-fornia Rivers 08,618 184,669 Grand total. 3.722.625 8.886.259 There is shown a loss on the world's total pack of 336,366 cases, wholly accounted for by the decrease in Alaska.

The total value of the Alaskan output, at the figures furnished by the packers in all cases but one

the figures furnished by the packers in all cases but one, was \$7,733,782. The figures show a loss of \$2,553,533 from the aggregate market value of the pack for 1903.

The aggregate number of salmon of all varieties taken was 28,028,841, against 34,615,813 in 1903. The total number of hands employed was 12,867, made up of 5,645 whites, 2,002 natives, 2,400 Chinese, and 1,721 Jabanese. The introduction of Japanese labor was practically new last year, and was rendered necessary by the difficulty in procuring Chinamen to man the canneries. A considerable number of Filipinos and Porto Ricans were also employed in work heretofore done by Chinese. y the packers in all .735,782. The figures 3 from the aggregate

An Farly Russian Fatimate of Japan In 1819 Capt. Golovnin of the Russian Navy wrote and published his "Recollections of Japan." In the light of present events some of the things he said are of peculiar interest

What must we expect of this numerous, ingenious and industrious people, who are capable of every thing and much inclined to imitate all that is for eign, should they ever have a sovereign like our Peter the Great? With the resources and treasures which Japan possesses, he would enable it to be come, in a few years, the sovereign of the Eastern

Capt. Golovnin further said: However deeply a horror of everything foreign may be impressed on the Japanese and Chinese governments, yet a change in their system is not

inconceivable; necessity may compel them to de

and what is beginping to happen in China. And further: This might lead them to build ships of war on

the model of those of Europe: these ships might in crease to fleets. How strikingly this prediction has been ful-

white (hina is now planning to build a navy. All the inventions of Europe might gradually take root in Japan, even without the creative spiri of a Peter, merely by the power and concurrence of circumstances. The Japanese certainly would of circumstances. not be in want of teachers if they would only in

Japan did adopt the inventions, not only of Europe, but of America also, and she is using them every day. Her power of absorption of things foreign is almost beyond calculation. Japan did send for foreign teachers in good use of their knowledge. The splendid educational system of Japan will stand for all time as a monument to the work of the American school organizer and teacher. In

closing, this early writer said: I therefore believe that this fust and upright people must not be provoked.

Here this writer of nearly a century ago was startlingly prophetic, as China found out in 1895, and as Russia is now learning, to

Collecting a Chinese Debt.

From the Hong Kong Press. his debtors. Chow and others, at the Mandarin Yamen for a debt of a few thousand dollars.

Palm oil reached the Mandarin and the plaintiff not only lost his case, but had to pay the defendants \$1 500. He determined not to What did the defendants do? They hired and sent about a dozen women, old and young, to his shop to eat and sleep there, of course at the expense of the plaintiff.

After standing this for a day or two the plaintiff hired six or seven lepers to stay in his shop. The women cleared off then.

The Socialist's Remedy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: In an editorial in The Sun of March 28 on government regu-lation of railway rates is the following extract from an Indianapolis paper: "Nothing can be more foolish than for a people to allow the rail-roads and corpora'ions to elect their Governors. Senators and legislators." This is followed by your question: "How is government regulation of rail-way rates to reform it:" and the answer implied is the only proper one: It will have no effect whatever. Still, there might be a certain indefinite educa-tional value in making the fact more plain that the corporations in addition to running our business

for us are running our politics also.

There is, however, a remedy for the evils which every one knows exist, but the people who are so foolish as to allow their public officers to be elected by corporations are just as foolish when seeking this remedy. More legislation is simply a waste of time and energy, as you recently pointed out,

for the reason that we have more laws now than are or possibly can be enforced.

The only solution is to take these great public necessities entirely out of the hands of private owners and operate them for the benefit of the people instead of for private profit. As that would e going to the very extreme of socialism, and as most people are at present opposed to socialism, we must needs endure the ills we have rather than my to those we imagine. L. Julian Mcinttes.
BROOKLEN, March 30.

Foresight and the Lack of It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there any adjective in the English language atrong enough to express adequately the bungling, incompetency, and lack of foresight shown in the process of completing the city's great public works? Years are apent in building the great Williamsburg Bridge, but the structure is all ready for traffic before the approach or the transit connections have been provided. The Manhattan Valley viaduct of the Rapid Transit railway is completed months before the Manhattan street station. Su integral part of it. is even begun, and now after the read has been in operation six months passengers are compelled to climb and descend a narrow flight of fitthy and emperary wooden stairs, the escalator still being far from completion. The old Grand Central Station was rebuilt only a year of so ago in an utterly in-adequate form, now to be tumbled down for an adequate and permanent station. And so the lack of foresight goes, incapressibly stupid and dis-gustingly inefficient. We want men who are able to do, to do right, to do in time. FORESIGHT. NEW YORK, March 31.

Labouchere's Tale Out of School.

From London Truth.
I remember, some years ago, the Government suddenly found itself in a minority at about 3 o'clock A. M. Men were put up to talk, and messengers were sent to the houses of the absentees urging them to get up and come at once to the House. replied that their husbands were not at home, and that probably they were in the House, and then a good many of them came themselves, fearing that their husbands had been run over, or something of than kind. In the meantime most of the absentees had been discovered and had made their appearance. One of them said to me 'You know my wife: pray manage to throw yourself in her way, and tell her that you and I had been talking about some business n the library since midnight." moment to secure the threatened domestic bliss of a Conservative, although at the expense of entire veracity, for I had not seen my friend during the

To realize the age of Signor Manuel Garcia, who yesterday celebrated his one hundredth birthday. t must be remembered that his first singing master, lovanul Anzani, was alive in the days of Bach and Handel; that Schubert and Beetheven were still young when he was born; that Chopin and Mendelssohn were born just before him, and that at the time of his greatest triumphs Wagner and Verdt were schoolboys. Every one of these musiclans has been dead for years, but Garcia survives